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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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RUM
\$9.50 PER DOZEN.
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central.

NO. 14,634 马路十三日正月廿三日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1905. 伍拜祖 號三月三年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.



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VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE.

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LIMITED.

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[a1365]

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"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY

Blend
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Distillations of the
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Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a286]

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ALTERATIONS IN FARES

From 4th February 1905 until further notice
the Fares will be as follows—

KENNEDY TOWN TO POST OFFICE

First Class 10 cents

Third 4

POST OFFICE TO CAUSEWAY BAY OR
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First Class 10 cents

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The previous Table of Fares is hereby

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Pending the arrival of new Tickets the

existing stock will be used.—The value of the

ticket issued will be stamped thereon and the

Section punched will indicate the limit of

destination of the passenger.

J. GRAY SCOTT,
General Manager.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1905. [a16]

MEE CHEUNG,
ICE HOUSE LANE.

PHOTOGRAPHER & PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEALER.

HAS in Stock CAMERAS, KODAKS,
FILMS and all kinds of PHOTO-

GRAPHIC PLATES AND PAPERS.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

done for Amateurs.

POST CARDS of China, Hongkong,

Macao, &c.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1905. [a381]

CARLTON HOUSE

HOTELS,

No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the
Club Binstock and the Waverley Hotel,
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.

Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the
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Apply to—

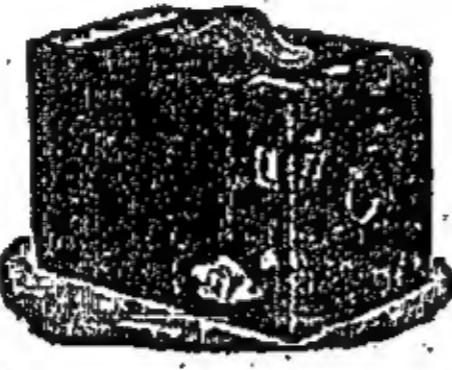
THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a49]

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LTD.
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W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
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PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Same Premises as Messrs. Ah Chee.)

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

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OFFICES, CLUB, OR BACHELORS' QUARTERS,
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Telephone No. 75. [a39]

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***	20.00
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WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
JOHN WALKER	12.50
C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

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RAIN COATS.

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DRESSING GOWNS.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1905. [a36]

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The Downfall of Russia, by Hugo Gause 1.75

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Lovey Mary, by Author of Mrs. Wiggin's 1.75

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Ship and Shipping: A Hand-Book of 3.90

Nautical Information, by Millet 3.90

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Hokey Sticks, Hockey Balls, New Stock Gentlemen's Brown Boots, & Shoes. [a35]

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Russo-Japanese War; Japan Chronicle Edition, Paris I to 18 Now Ready 0.50 each

The 20th Century Atlas, Up-To-Date 17.00

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"Daily Mail" Year Book 0.50 and 2.20

Harrison's Complete Guide to the Work Table 1.00

Hockey Sticks, Hockey Balls. [a35]

BOXING GLOVES, CROQUET, LAWN BOWLS, BADMINTON, TENNIS GOOGES, CRICKET BALLS. [a35]

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FURNITURE, SUNDRIES & PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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"PRIMUS" CAMERAS & ACCESSORIES.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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JULES MUMM & CO. REIMS.

(FOURNISSEURS BREVETES DE LA COUR IMPERIAL ET ROYALE D'AUTRICHE-HONGRIE).

A GENUINE, HIGH CLASS WINE,
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DRY AND EXTRA DRY.

PER CASE ... 1 Dozen Quarts \$52.
... 2 Dozen Pints \$55.A. S. WATSON & CO.
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with all communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic address: PRIMUS, Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.
Liberia's
P.O. Box 88. Telephone No. 19.

The Daily Press.HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVaux ROAD CI.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MARCH 3RD, 1905.

THE community is again disturbed over the rise in the price of butchers' meat. The compradores' price lists issued on the first of the month show an increase of two cents per pound in the price of beef and mutton. Enquiries as to the reason for the enhancement elicit the old familiar excuse that live stock is dearer. Five years ago the Government appointed a Commission to inquire into the rise in the price of food in the Colony. Valuable evidence was collected and a short report embodying some useful suggestions was submitted by the Commission to the Government. It is interesting now to recall some of the facts elicited at that Inquiry. The Commission found that during the previous five years, i.e., from 1895 to 1900, the rise in whole-sale and retail prices had been as follows:

ARTICLES.	WHOLESALE.	RETAIL.
Bread	- - -	per cent. 20 per cent.
Fish	12 "	50 "
Beef	33 "	50 "
Mutton	25 "	45 "
Eggs	30 "	80 "
Ducks	45 "	40 "
Potatoes	50 "	50 "
Firewood	90 "	95 "
Groundnut oil	110 "	100 "
Rice	33 "	33 "

Beyond natural fluctuations in supply and demand, the Commission found the main causes of this increase to have been: (a) Depreciation of silver; (b) increased cost of rice; (c) West River piracy; (d) increased rents; (e) enforcement of Sanitary laws.

All these may have been valid reasons in 1900. For the five years 1890-1894, the approximate average value of the dollar was a fraction over 2s. 9d.; in the succeeding five years it was a fraction over 2s. 6d. In the first five years of the present century

the average has been approximately 1s. 10d. But the revision of prices by the butchers has not been a quinquennial business. The present retail price of butchers' meat shows an increase of at least 50 per cent. since the year 1900. When the Commission took evidence in 1900 the price of beef was stated by one of the butchers in the Central Market to be "15 cents per pound for best beef; medium quality, 11 cents to 12 cents a pound; and the worst—soup meat—about 11 cents a pound." We now find the following prices quoted in a leading compradore's price list as from the 1st March, and these correspond with prices in the Central Market:—"Fillet of beef, 30 cents per pound; roasting beef, 20 cents; soup meat, 16 cents." The few particulars we have quoted as to the course of exchange show that a plea of "depreciation of silver" cannot be set against an increase in the price of beef in the last five years ranging from 50 per cent. for soup meat, to 100 per cent. for the best cuts. Neither can piracy in the West River be pleaded, nor we believe can any substantial rise in market rentals, which the Commission regarded as a tax on food and recommended should be kept as low as possible.

The opinion is frequently expressed that a combination exists with the object of keeping up the price of meat, but the Commission five years ago found it difficult by means of direct evidence to prove it. Yet the evidence showed that practically the whole supply was in the hands of two men who acknowledged being supported by a syndicate and from whom other market butchers bought. There has been no change, we understand, in this respect since. The same monopoly exists and a small combination is able to regulate prices as it pleases. One of the witnesses who appeared before the Commission suggested the introduction of co-operative stores as a method of warfare against this "squeezo piggin" but the idea has never taken root in Hongkong. In Kobe some months ago the European community by way of protesting against an unwarrantable increase in the price of meat, held public meetings, boycotted the butchers, and started a "Meat Club." They are now able to buy meat at fair rates. If this example were followed in Hongkong, the householder would, we believe, benefit considerably. There is no scarcity of cattle on the mainland. Turning to the last annual report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon we find in the opening paragraph the statement that "there appears to be no difficulty in obtaining a regular supply of useful bullocks from the mainland," and the statistical returns show that there has been a large, steady, annual increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the Colony. In 1894 the cattle slaughtered numbered 16,898; in 1903 the number was 28,335—this percentage of increase being far larger than the growth in population. The returns of sheep and goats show the same proportionate increase, and we take this to prove that the supply of live stock on the mainland is fully equal to the demands of the Colony.

We can see no justifiable reason for the increases which are constantly taking place in the price of food in Hongkong, and the time has fully arrived when resolute and effective action should be taken by the community to put an end to what looks very much like extortion on the part of the monopolist butchers.

A contractor for removing stones from above the Crown foreshore at Fulham was fined \$50 at the Police Court yesterday.

Sir Edward A. Sassoon, M.P., is reported to have said that the most formidable competitors with whom we will have to reckon in the future in the Far East are our friends the Americans. He thought we had everything to expect from the growing influence of Japan in China.

The King has allowed Mr. James Duncan Campbell, C.M.G., Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs, to accept and wear the insignia of the First Class of the Second Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon him by the Emperor of China.

We have received a sixth supplement to Mr. Arthur Chapman's Street Index. Since the first edition was published, divisions of lots and other alterations equal to 40 pages and affecting 1,630 items in the Index, have been rectified by supplements. The necessity for a second edition is apparent, and we are glad to see that one is forthcoming in August next.

The report is spread from Russian Government sources that in the last Japanese Budget a sum equal to 40,000,000 roubles was devoted to the purpose of paralysing Russia at the centre of her Government, and that this has been expended in financing the strike movement. The possession of this "war chest" by the strikers is declared to be clear, otherwise they would have been starved into submission already!

The hearing of the application by the Chinese Government for the extradition of Leung Tak alias Te Ma Min on charges of murder and armed robbery was continued before Mr. H. H. J. Gomperz at the Police Court yesterday morning. As before, Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C., instructed by Mr. E. A. Harding, made the application on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Mr. C. Dixon (of Mr. Hastings' office), represented the prisoner.

Ling Sing was the first witness for the defence. He stated that on the date of the alleged robbery in Kwangtung the defendant was in Hongkong. He had kept a roast pig shop here for the last two or three years, and witness saw him every Sunday.

Wong Ng: I am employed by the defendant who resides at Third Street, West Point. I have been with him since 12th September last. I saw the defendant daily until the day of his arrest. If the defendant had gone away I should have known.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock: I have never been away to a moon festival. I have twice seen defendant in his shop on the Praya. It is called the Sui Tai. Lo Siu Ting (whom Mr. Pollock produced as the real master of the shop) I do not know.

Hearing continues.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 2nd at 11.40 a.m. The barometer has risen considerably over Japan, fallen moderately on the E. coast of China.

The high pressure area is moving Eastwards and appears to be now central over N.E. China. Gradually decreasing and the monsoon will probably moderate on the China coast and over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Fresh N. E. to E. winds; overcast, some drizzling rain.

A wire-rope connected with a pile-driver working on the foundations of the new post office building broke yesterday afternoon, and a coolie was hit on the head. He died shortly afterwards.

During the present month Messrs. E. R. Hallifax, H. H. J. Gomperz, C. McI. Messor, E. D. C. Wolfe and J. H. Kemp, all well known members of the Civil Service, will be leaving the Colony on leave for twelve months.

Last evening Mr. George Grimble lectured at the Union Church Library Club on "Mondoksoho, his life and work." The lecture was given by a musical programme in which Messrs. F. Ansten, E. Danenbergh, Koenig and Barlow assisted. The chair was taken by Mr. A. Mackenzie.

Writing about native theatres in Shanghai, our contemporary says:—Salaris of "star" actors have risen phenomenally during the past two years, the best getting as much as from \$2,400 to \$3,000 per month, while a monthly wage of \$600 to \$800 a month, among the actors of the "above average class" as they are designated, is by no means infrequent in Shanghai. Before 1900, a five hundred dollar monthly salary was about the sum of a star's ambition. Competition between the local native theatres has been the cause of this abnormal rise in salaries.

Writing to Paris from Hanoi, a French naval officer on the China Station says that both the Russian cruisers "Admiral" and "Diana" could easily have put to sea again after their escape from Port Arthur. Their officers, however, were afraid to face the Japanese, and preferred to remain. In spite of their fears, the Russian officers kept their heads for business. At Along Bay the "Diana" sailed from the local mines, and the officers cleared £2,000 by the transaction by debiting the Government with £2,400, when only £1,600 was expended. These and other reports, concludes the writer of the letter, are causing the Russians and their Navy to be the subject of much gossip in Indo-China.

It is the custom when foreign political persons of note pass through Paris, if they stay in Paris on some public mission, for the Minister of Public Instruction to send them complimentary tickets for one of the three State theatres. The Minister has just sent the English Commission tickets for the performance of the "Vaisseau Phantome," or "Phantom Ship," the "Flying Dutchman" of Wagner at the Grand Opera. The Globe does not know whether the Russian Commissioners have also received tickets for this most appropriate opera, but says the Minister of Public Instruction has committed a "gaffe" which has not all Paris laughing.

By kind permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry

will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, this (Friday) evening:—

March ... "The Belle of Bohemia" Ord Homo
Introduction ... "3rd Act Lohengrin" ... Wagner
Selection ... "Three Little Maids" ... Rubens
Polka ... "Non Vivants" ... Godfrey
Selection ... "The Orchid" ... Ivan Caryl
Valts ... "The Blue Danube" ... Strauss
Two Step ... "Jolly Negros" ... Berger

Menu:—Hors D'oeuvre—Sliced Beetroot, Tomatoes and Water Cress, Scotch Egg on Toast, Soufflé Ham and Chickenoup, Green Peas and Custard ... Boiled Fish and Egg Sauce, Entrees—Brochet of Pigeon Larded, Fillet of Beef Cutlet and Chipped Potatoes, Pato-de-golos-gras Aspic, Jointed Boast Sirloin of Beef, Roast Turkey, Cold Ham, Boiled Turkey, Chicken Liver, Vegetables—Boiled Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, Beans, Stewed Turnips, Sweets—Preserved Ginger Pudding, Almond Macaroons, Iced Pudding, Finger Cakes, Fruits in Season, Tea and Coffee.

ALLEGED MURDER AND ARMED ROBBERY IN CHINA.

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Forecast:—Fresh N. E. to E. winds; overcast, some drizzling rain.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

THE SITUATION IN POLAND.

LONDON, 1st March.

The revolt in Poland is spreading and the situation is daily growing more alarming.

RESIGNATION OF LORD MILNER.

LONDON, 1st March.

Lord Milner G.C.M.G., has resigned the office of Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.'S CASE.

LONDON, 1st March.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice judgment has been given against the English-Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, and the Company have been ordered to pay all the costs of the plaintiffs (His Excellency Chang Yen-mao and the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., of Tientsin).

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

A ROYAL VISIT TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, 28th February.

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia has started for the Far East in Geneva.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, 28th February.

Router's Warsaw correspondent wires that the peasants in Poland, incited by the Socialists, are joining the strike movement. This is the most serious development, at present, as seven-tenths of the population are peasants.

THE WAR.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

MORE PITIFUL ACCUSATIONS.

LONDON, 28th February.

In Russia, in a Circular Note to the Powers, declares that the Japanese have violated China's neutrality by appearing in the rear of the Russian army to the west of the railway.

SALE OF RACE PONIES.

Meers, Hughes and Tongh's sale of ponies was continued yesterday, at Kennedy's Causeway Bay Repository. Several sales were put up for auction on account of the new rules confining polo matches to China ponies, but there was little or no bidding for them, and the reserve prices were seldom reached. Besides the ponies, several sets of harness were sold, and Mr. Dorabjee secured a very handsome sum for \$350. Mr. J. J. Leiria, the Portuguese Vice-Consul, again bought several mounts for Macao Police. Prices of ponies sold were as follows:—

* Modesty—Mr. Leiria, \$110.
Pat—Mr. Sincock, \$140.

Mick—Mr. Sincock, \$210.

Ready—Mr. Leiria, \$110.

Tafe—Mr. Forrest, \$160.

Treacle (Indian Country-bred)—Mr. Karsan, \$150.

A China pony—Mr. Leiria, \$105.

Sport Royal—Mr. Johnstone, \$300.

Rocket—Mr. Karsan, \$100.

Nobby—Mr. Karsan, \$120.

Little Momo—Mr. Leiria, \$75.

Paleface (Country-bred mare)—Mr. Leiria, \$165.

Auntie (water mare)—Mr. Atienza, \$120.

Nomination—Mr. Rutherford, \$160.

Desperation—Mr. Stabb, \$165.

Exasperation—Mr. Karsan, \$120.

Velvet—Mr. Leiria, \$40.

Havers—Mr. Leiria, \$55.

Oregon—Mr. Leiria, \$55.

Once More—Mr. Melchior, \$75.

Bankside Rose—Mr. Karsan, \$75.

Mince Pie—Mr. Abbott, \$140.

Fawn

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.
ITS SECRET WORKING.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "GLOBE."

Popularity is ever a difficult river to ford, and as popular ideals are always more or less entwined round the occurrences of the moment, in all great crises like the present it is more the wish than the fact with which we are called upon to wrestle. The scare-heads of the moment are many, but there is nothing really alarming in them, for the talk about revolution, while it pleases for the time, will in a few weeks lead to a deep-seated pessimism, as the magnification of the St. Petersburg strike has inclined to an almost incomprehensible optimism regarding Russian affairs. There is no doubt whatever about a Russian revolution; it is coming but is not yet. Russia is not yet fit for the great change which is being planned, and the talk about constitutional government which is now flooding the Press of this country is altogether out of place, for few of the St. Petersburg strikers have the faintest idea of what it means, and, what is more, the Russians and Russians whom I know are entirely unfitted for any such system of control. Autocratic power is stronger to-day than it has been for over twenty years, and it is ridiculous to dream about a few thousand defenceless men hurling themselves against the defences of Russian autocracy, since the rulers of Russia have long since prepared them for all emergencies.

The Russian peasant can no more live upon air than can the working classes of our own land, and despite the frugal life of the Russian poor, there are many little luxuries to which the peasant has become so much attached that life becomes almost unbearable without them. Thus, privation will soon end the much talked-of strike, and though it will undoubtedly spread to many of the industrial centres, it will never assume a revolutionary character. I do not believe that any one of the many revolutionary groups in Russia are engaged in the present struggle; they more, I believe they are one and all distinctly opposed to it. The revolutionists whom I have met were all too loyal headed to inaugurate such a futile effort as that of Pope Gapon, and I certainly agree with the autocracy that when the established law is set by the populace, either the law or the populace must assume the strong hand, and that both sides are justified in doing all they can to maintain or secure control. The autocracy has maintained, and will maintain, control until the great revolt occurs, but the level headed among the revolutionists recognise that every futile effort made adds to the strength of the autocracy and the weakness of their own party; thus the public can take it for granted that the movement organised by Pope Gapon is not one with which the Italo-Spanish revolutionary bodies are in any way connected whatever.

What, then, is the Gapon movement? There is but one answer can be given to the above question by any one who possesses even an elementary knowledge of Russian affairs, and that is, that this Gapon movement has been produced by the agents of autocracy, and is exactly what the Grand Dukes and their friends have wished. In other words, an unorganised revolution has been planned, so that the organised movement may be suppressed, and the majority of the Russian Revolutionaries in London agree with this expressed opinion. Corroboration of the veracity of above can be obtained from this fact, that none of the Revolutionaries of London have left for Russia, that none of the Revolutionaries in Russia have taken part in the Gapon movement, and although the erstwhile priest has cursed his God and the soldiers by proclamation and made a special appeal to the revolutionary movement for help, no answer has been, so far, given by the bodies to whom he has appealed. Pope Gapon is, rightly or wrongly, distrusted, and few people of note will rally to his support until this feeling of distrust is removed.

If the Revolutionary Committee had espoused the cause of Gapon, the Cossacks would have been swept from the streets before now, and barricades which could not easily be destroyed erected in all of the principal thoroughfares; while north, east, south and west, over the whole of the land, visible signs of the revolution would have been given. Cossacks and Gatling guns are useless when compared with the means of destruction which I know the Revolutionaries possess, and when the Revolutionary Committee are ready the Grand Dukes should retire, for the end of their rule will have come. There was, until recently, complete lack of homogeneity in the revolutionary movement, and some years ago, while residing in Batoum, I was aware of the existence of no fewer than five revolutionary societies, all more or less jealous of each other. But now that is all changed, and in Batoum there is no but one committee. The change at Batoum has strengthened the revolutionary party, and what has taken place in one centre has been repeated in all others, until the revolutionary movement has practically assumed one form, and the grievances of the Finns, the Poles, and the Socialists have all been merged into one great determination to remove autocracy from Russia at all costs, and establish in its place a Government which recognises the rule of the morrow and is built upon humane ideas and equitable control.

The Russian Social Democratic party is today the strongest party in Russia, but were it to clasp hands with Gapon its ruin would be the result. Many of my own friends are entirely opposed to Social Democracy, yet they have cast their lot with the Socialists expecting that from kinder hands greater good may follow; thus the Socialists will in their struggle have the combined hosts of discontent arrayed on their side, and when that struggle begins I pity the Grand Dukes and their immediate followers, for the silent worker is even more dangerous than the open enemy; and as autocracy has made open opposition impossible in Russia, it will have to contend soon with the child of its own creation. The stubborn spirit of the Russian peasant has been greatly exaggerated, for his standing powers are not one whit greater than the endurance of our own people, while there is abroad in Russia a superstitious power which will do more to keep the revolution back than might be expected. The Socialists will not join the present movement, the Nihilist bodies are working in union with the Social Democrats, and with a few days the powers of autocracy will have extinguished the last flame of the fire which has been lit; then it will turn its attention to the hand which is not shown, although preparing to strike.

Corruption is everywhere visible in Russia; but even constitutional Governments are not free from corrupt habits; thus the corruption made visible in Russia may continue with any new Government which may be created. Yet there has been little done to prevent corruption in any department by the sufferers; and while this is held aloft as the real cause of discontent, it is not really so. The cause of Russian discontent can be traced to the fact that, while all neighbouring nations are advancing in wealth, intelligence, and comfort, Russia, by clinging to antiquated ideas of control, remains almost immovable in affairs economic, political, and religious. The great mass are unfitted for constitutional government, but the intelligence of the people is limited for autocratic control. The struggle of to-morrow is one for control between the spirit of autocracy and the spirit of

EMIGRATION FRAUDS.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A FOREIGN PURSER.

The Japan Chronicle of Feb. 17th says:—On Sunday last the evidence of Captain Williams, Master, and Mr. Murrington, Purser of the American steamer *Lyon*, was taken on board that vessel in connection with the charge of fraud preferred against C. F. Reimers and four Japanese. The steamer arrived at Kobe on Sunday and left the same day, and there being no time to summon the officers to court, the witness, Judge Noda, accompanied by Mr. Okada, Court Interpreter, and Mr. Ozaki, Secretary, visited the steamer and took the evidence, in conjunction with Prosecutor Akutagawa, of both the Captain and the Purser. Captain Williams was first examined, and after the usual preliminaries with regard to name, nationality, &c., said he was at Kobe on board the *Lyon* in July last. He knew the defendant Reimers but was not asked by Reimers to carry eight Japanese to Victoria. Two days after the steamer had left Yokohama, the Purser told him that there were seven or eight Japanese on board. They were decently dressed and possessed some money. The Purser asked what should be done with the Japanese, when he (the Captain) ordered that their names should be taken. Upon arrival at the port of destination, he reported the presence of the Japanese to the agent of the steamer, who notified the police. A police officer came on board and took the Japanese ashore. The Purser apparently did not observe the presence of Japanese until two days after the departure of the steamer from Yokohama. Witness could not tell how the Japanese got on board. The Purser might have examined them, but he (the Captain) did not. He was not asked by Reimers to ship some eight Japanese as sailors nor did he receive \$45 from Reimers for each Japanese. Upon the arrival of the steamer at Victoria he received \$320 or \$330, he believed, from the Japanese passage-money, but the Purser knew the exact amount of money paid. He made the acquaintance of Reimers for the first time only when the steamer arrived at Kobe in July last, and a few days before its departure. Reimers travelled to Yokohama by the *Lyon*, together with the employes of a bank. At this point, the witness produced written instructions from the owners of the steamer, to the effect that he must be careful to prevent Japanese from secreting themselves on board.

On being asked whether it was not possible to induce the Immigration Commissioners to land Japanese without passports at Victoria, Captain Williams replied that this was impossible. No Japanese migrant could land there without a passport. The steamer carried 52 Chinese seamen, and if any of them had landed without official permission, the master would be fined \$500 for each person so landed. The same regulation applied to the Japanese, and it was impossible to land any passenger privately. Mr. P. Murrington, the Purser, was next examined, and said that in July last eight Japanese were sailed by the *Lyon* to Victoria, where they were refused permission to land and sent back. The Japanese were delivered to the agents of the steamer, who sent them back to Japan.

On being asked to state the full circumstances attending the passage of the Japanese, the witness deposed that one or two days after the departure of the steamer from Yokohama, eight Japanese without tickets were discovered on board, and witness examined them through a Chinese. At first they stated that they had no money, but when they were further examined they confessed that they had money. Consequently they were compelled to pay 25¢ for a ticket. The money was handed to the Captain, who paid it over to the agents of the steamer. Upon arrival at Victoria the presence of the stowaways was reported to the Immigrant Bureau, when an official of the British Immigrant Bureau, a police official, and a surgeon, accompanied by an inspector of the American Immigrant Bureau, boarded the *Lyon*. On being examined by these officials, the Japanese stated that they had embarked with the assistance of a foreign resident of Japan. The Japanese were at once sent to Port Townsend by the immigration official and the agents of the steamer, and they were received by an immigrant official, a police official, and a man from the

Customs. The witness was then sent to Yokohama on the steamer. This was the first time he (witness) had seen of Reimers, who on the voyage up asked him to take some pigeons and Indian corn to America as samples. He took a small quantity of corn, and showed it to a large firm at Seattle, but was informed that it was not saleable in the market there. The steamer's cook asked him to take some Seattle corn as a sample, but he refused. He believed he informed Reimers of the result by letter. On being shown a letter, witness identified it as in his writing, and stated that the goods referred to in the letter consisted of samples of Indian corn. The persons to whom the samples were to be delivered were, as mentioned in the letter, a well-known firm of cereal dealers at Seattle. Witness denied having been asked by Reimers to ship the eight Japanese as sailors or to ship them secretly and smuggle them into Victoria.

Part of a deposition by a Japanese witness, Umeura Sutekichi, made at the preliminary examination, was next read to the witness as follows:—"The steamer arrived at Victoria, B.C., on 28th or 29th February, and the passengers were subjected to quarantine examination and vaccination. All the steerage passengers were summoned on deck, and foreign officials examined them and allowed those holding passports to land, refusing permission to those having no passports. We therefore decided to return home to Japan. On the way to Port Townsend in the *Lyon* from Victoria, the Purser summoned us and informed us that if we had money it would be possible for us to land. We each had \$30 and asked him to so manage things for us that we might go on shore. The Purser replied that it would be possible for us to land if we showed ourselves in possession of a certain sum of money, but we learned from the authorities that we would not be allowed to land on this ground. The Purser then summoned us, eight men in all, and strongly pressed us to produce the money. Some agreed but I stopped them and informed them that, despite threats made, their lives would be safe even if they refused, so they all declined to pay money to the Purser. Thereupon the Purser invited us to go into his cabin one by one. I went first, and the Purser pressed me again to produce money. I refused as before, and after some discussion

the English class, and everybody is now asking the telegram purports to come from the Agence Latine, and everybody is now asking to night mention the astounding despatch, and many of the copies posted up in the streets are covered with contemptuous scrawls—most commonly with the word "Lies!"

At the same time, the statement is eminently calculated to foster the always abiding hatred of England, especially among the lesser sort of Russians.

The British Consul to-day called on the Acting Prefect in connection with this matter, and was assured that British residents would receive ample protection.

I asked for what the money was wanted, and was then told it was the fare for the return passage. I replied that I would pay any amount that was due upon arrival at Kobe. The Purser said he would have money even if he had to put me in irons. I again refused to pay, and said I would persist in refusing even if it would cost me my life. After further discussion, the Chinese interpreter told me that if I refused to pay, there would be unpleasant consequences for me, but I still refused. The watchman of the steamer, the Purser, and the Chinese interpreter, then suddenly produced upon me, tied my arms at the back and put me in irons. Then they stripped off my coat, searched my body, and obtained \$30, which I had tied to my body in a bag. They then locked me up until my money had been forcibly taken from the remaining seven men. When we were examined by the immigrant officials at Port Townsend we informed them of the action of the Purser and others, adding that in Japan such action would be punished as robbery by violence. The officials stated that it was also punishable in Victoria, and that they would recover the money for us. The Purser belonged to the Chinese.

This concluded the deposition of the Japanese, and Judge Noda asked the Purser what he had to say in answer. The Purser replied that the immigrant officials as well as the Japanese interpreter who accompanied them informed the Japanese that they were not allowed to land, so that there could be no reason why he (witness) should tell them that they would be able to land. This concluded the proceedings.

PAMPERED PAUPERS.

POINTS FOR PRO-BEACHCOMBERS.

Statistics just published tell an appalling tale of the rapid growth of pauperism in Great Britain. In London alone the ratepayers are providing for over thirteen thousand paupers than they did last year. The metropolis has now no fewer than 127,623 paupers, which means that in every thousand of the population there are two-and-a-half paupers.

In giving a summary of the Poor Law Administration during the past year, the Times points out that the trend of modern policy is occasioning considerable anxiety as to the future.

The growing pauperism and expenditure of the metropolis, the increasing public indebtedness, the clamour for indoor relief upon more eligible conditions and for outdoor relief upon a much more liberal scale, the latter, as far as possible, in the form of wages—each and all point to the reversal of the fundamental principle of the English Poor Law, "that the condition of the pauper should upon the whole be less eligible than that of the independent labourer." The Poor Law must be humanely administered, but, if our methods tend to the lowering of the standard of life, to the sapping of industrial character, to the weakening of the incentive to personal exertion, or to the general education of the poor in dependence, there is good reason why these methods should be reviewed as soon as possible.

The Times thinks that the pampering of the paupers in many districts hinders much to do with the tremendous increase of inmates during the past year, for in some London unions the pauper's lot is very much better than that of the man who strives to maintain himself.

Paupers may often be the policy; and if we have not already a large class of London Lazarots, some unions are in a hurry to manufacture them. Shameless mendicity had never, perhaps, better opportunities than now. Many a working man toiling to keep things together in his modest home must feel sick at heart as he reads of what is being done for people infinitely less deserving.

Nor can we take to ourselves the comfort that the "rush to the house" is attributable to temporary and exceptional causes. The evils to be deplored do not prevail solely or chiefly where distress abounds, as in many districts it now undoubtedly does. On the contrary, there is a decrease in some districts in which the pinch of poverty most at this season keen. There is the significant fact that, of the thirty-one unions in London, three-fourths of the increase are to be debit to five unions—Poplar, Wandsworth, Camberwell, Islington, and Hackney.

Among the rarer classes the responsibility of children towards their aged parents is slackening. Children do not see why they should be hardened with the charge of their father and mother when the "house," with Christmas cheer and other pleasures and amusements, is fairly comfortable and cheerful. A Chinese view of this would be interesting.

The Times fears, however, that it may be difficult to bring about an immediate change of policy. Cheap popularity is to be got by extravagance and so-called "generosity." The easiest remedy is a further extension of the present ponderous machinery. It is troublesome to look after those who are trying to put the administration on sound lines as speed to noisy criticism and censure of all sorts. The well-meaning middle class, with the best of intentions, relieves for a week or two the wants of a few persons, and manages to pauperise permanently in self-complacency.

Possibly things must reach a point even worse than that already attained before the community is roused to a sense of the perils menacing it. Still, it is important to state with precision, without circumspection or exaggeration, the truth as to the outcome of the policy which is piling up expenditure, and what is more serious, sapping the foundations of independence of character.

Sir Hiram Maxim also draws attention to the danger of pauperising the people. Writing in the *Daily Mail*, he says that if we pass laws and increase the burdens of life by taxation, we restrain honest people from getting married, and in many cases reduce the number of children born of respectable parents. He says:

"The very money wrung by taxation from the respectable are an extant that they are not able to get married and raise families and to settle the undesirable to incense, and there is no limit to the number of unworthy people that can be produced in this way."

It should be always borne in mind that if the pauper class are assisted they go on ever increasing in geometrical progression—absolutely without limit. It is a law of Nature that like begets like. When the individual is worse than the community must suffer, and when a nation is worse than the greatest sin a nation can commit is to assist in the production of paupers—then the nation itself must suffer. In a state of nature all animals, including man, are governed by a well-known law—the survival of the fittest. Nature has but one means of strengthening and improving the race, and that is the production of vastly more than can possibly survive, and the cutting off of the unfit by the environment in which they find themselves.

Civilisation enables us to breed most from the unit, and it is this weakness that constitutes the greatest danger to the world. There is only one way to "find work for everybody" willing to work, and I feel quite sure that both Mr. Crooks and Mr. John Burns would fight "tooth and nail" against anything of this kind.

KODAK

FILMS
& ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

LONG HING & CO.
PHOTO GOODS STORE,
17, QUEEN'S ROAD

(SAME PREMISES AS MESSRS. AH CHEE).

139

Hongkong, 27th December, 1904.

TRADE

MARK

TELEPHONE NO. 133.

IND COOPE'S ALE

PER CASK OF 8 DOZEN PINTS... \$16.00

BASS' LIGHT GRAVITY

PER CASK PINTS... \$18.00

BASS' BOAR'S HEAD

PER CASK PINTS... \$26.00

IND COOPE'S STOUT

PER CASK PINTS... \$19.50

GUINNESS' STOUT

PER CASK PINTS... \$24.00

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

40

ROBINSON
PIANO Co. LTD.

30 YEARS IN CHINA WITH

17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, OF THE

CLIMATE OF HONGKONG.

MANUFACTURE

THE ONLY

PIANOS

MADE IN HONGKONG FOR THE

CLIMATE OF HONGKONG.

\$340 TO \$495

CASH, HIRE OR CREDIT.

ALL MATERIAL AND PARTS

SEASONED HERE

YEARS BEFORE USE.

BABY GRANDS

FOR SMALL ROOMS WITH

TONE AND APPEARANCE OF

A FULL GRAND. \$890

BECHSTEIN

ROYAL PIANOS.

PIANO PLAYERS.

\$300 UPWARDS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

603

DR. NEWELL WILSON,

DENTIST.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies for Cash. Telegraphic address: Press, Codes: A.B.O., SH. HK. Lieber's. P.O. Box, 33. Telephones No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR NEW YORK
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

'WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.'

THE Steamship

"**SCHUYLKILL**"
Captain Nicholas, who have on or about April 3rd, will have prompt despatch as above.

She will be followed by the a.s. "HUDSON."

Captain Burnett, sailing hence on or about April 15th.

For further information, apply to STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Oriental Freight Department, 4, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905. [601]

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

NATIVE TIMEKEEPER for H. M. Naval Yard. Apply in writing to Secretary and Cashier, H. M. Naval Yard, Pay \$1.50 per day. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905. [597]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LAUTS WEGENER & CO., Merchants of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, have on the 20th day of January, 1905, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:

"The representation of a Girl sitting on a Swing" in the names of JOHANN THEODOR LAUTS, FRANZ HEINRICH LUEDER HAESLOOP and JULIUS FOCKE, trading as LAUTS WEGENER & CO., who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the applicants from February, 1902, in respect of the following goods:

Cotton piece goods of all kinds in Class 24. The TRADE MARK is intended to be used by the applicants, forthwith, in respect of the following goods:

Clothes and stuffs of wool, worsted or hair in Class 34.

A Facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 2nd day of March, 1905.
LAUTS WEGENER & CO.,
Applicants. [598]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT,

to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 3rd MARCH, 1905, at 2 p.m. at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road

(Corner of Ice House Street),

A GREAT VARIETY OF

M A N I A CIGARES

of the Best and well-known Brands.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905. [599]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT,

to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 4th MARCH, 1905, at 2 p.m. within 1½

residence, "MARTINSIDE," Barker Road,

The Peak,

THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

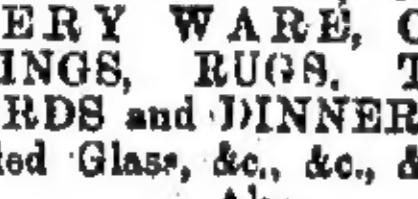
Catalogue will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [583]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. H. GOMPERTZ, Esq., to sell by

Public Auction.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 4th MARCH, 1905, at 2 p.m. within 1½

residence, "MARTINSIDE," Barker Road,

The Peak,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF A GREAT

ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising—

SILK KIMONOS, JACKETS, BLOUSES,

AND DRESSING GOWNS;

RARE SATSUMA, FINE CLOISONNE,

BRONZES AND ORNAMENTS;

HANDBEAD SILK EMBROIDERED

SCREENS,

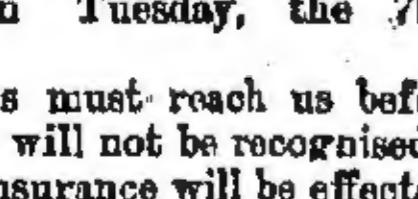
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

V. I. REMEDIOS,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1905. [587]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY,

the 9th MARCH, 1905, at 10 o'clock Noon, at his

SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

The well-known

CRUISING YACHT,

"PLOVER,"

as she now lies opposite Al King's Slipway

with all her Boats, Anchors, Chains and

Appurtenances.

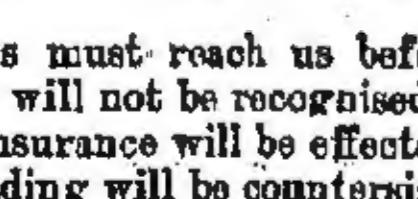
Now on View.

TERMS.—As usual.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1905. [591]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 11th day of MARCH, 1905, at 11 o'clock in

the Forenoon at the Premises.

With the approbation of Arthur Seth, Esq.,

the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, pursuant to the Order for sale made in

Action No. 24 of 1905, Original Jurisdiction, and dated the 25th day of February, 1905.

800 LOGS OF TIMBER.

Stored on Island Lot No. 905, Belcher

Street, Kennedy Town, Victoria, Hongkong.

Suitable for building purpose, and well

seasoned, comprising 400 Logs of CYPRESS

PINE measuring about 6,000 cubic feet.

and

400 Logs of HARDWOODS measuring about

6,000 cubic feet.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [584]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOR SALE.

BEST "HEMMOOR" CEMENT, ex

Godown Wan Chai, to arrive about 2nd

March, 15th June, 10th November. Breaking

Strain 550 lbs. per square inch.

A. H. RENNIE,

2, Chater Road,

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905. [602]

D A V I D C O R S A R & S O N S' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOATS

LONG FLAX CANVAS

TARPAULIN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [585]

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For further information, apply to STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Oriental Freight Department, 4, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905. [601]

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

FOR a Broker's Office, Intelligent and Reliable CLERK for Office Work. Right man can work up good position.

Apply— "S. B." Cars of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1905. [547]

WANTED.

BY Well-known Firm in one of the Coast European BOOKKEEPER and General Office ASSISTANT. Age about 25.

Apply in writing stating qualifications and salary required to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1905. [548]

SHORTHAND.

PRIVATE LESSONS given in Pitman's Shorthand. Terms moderate.

Apply by letter to— "J. W." P. O. Box 143.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [520]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY).

the 3rd MARCH, 1905, commencing at 2.45 p.m., at No. 26, BEILIANG TERRACE,

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogues).

TERMS.—As usual.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [583]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. H. GOMPERTZ, Esq., to sell by

Public Auction.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY

**GREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**
34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER).

OUR WHISKIES ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

IMPERIAL HIGHLAND (RED TRIANGLE) AT \$16.00 PER DOZEN.
CLUB NO. 1 (GOLD TRIANGLE) AT \$18.00**BAHADUR CIGARS.****THE FAMOUS INDIAN CIGAR.**

NO. 1.	\$2.75 PER 100
NO. 2.	\$2.50 PER 100
NO. 3.	\$2.25 PER 100

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

METALS SAFE IN COLD—NOVEL PRINTING—
AN OPAL VERTEBRA—THE SUBMARINE
FOG-BELL—A PROMISING FIRE—METAL
HOMEOPATHY—FOLLOWING THE FISHER—
MACHINE LOGIC—SEX IN TASTE—AN IM-
POSSIBLE GEM.

In their determinations of the effect of extreme cold on the tenacity and ductility of iron and its alloys, Sir James Dewar and Mr. R. A. Hadfield have tested about 300 specimens, including practically pure iron, various steels, and alloys with silicon, aluminum, tungsten, chromium, copper, nickel, and manganese. After cooling in liquid air, pure iron was very brittle though much harder. The effect on mild steel was much the same, but other alloys had their tenacity increased and nickel's especially was not only toughened but had its ductility increased. It was concluded that carbon improves iron for practical purposes, nickel is the greatest safeguard against weakening. One of the anomalies occasionally appearing in alloys, even at ordinary temperatures, was noted in the case of iron, nickel, and manganese, in which the manganese, if present alone, would make the alloy brittle at all times, while the triple alloy is so very tough and ductile that it seems to reverse all the known laws of iron alloys.

"A GREAT GULF FIXED."

While the news from Moscow and other cities of the Russian provinces grows more and more alarming, a silence which is certainly not that of consent prevails among the population of St. Petersburg. The people of the capital have lost their bolt, and have missed their mark—for this time of seeking there is nothing for them, just now, but sombre consequences in their defeat. Meanwhile brawdiness has not let the grass grow under its feet; it has made ha-ha to secure the permanent fruits—as it hopes and believes—of Sunday's success. This has been done by the appointment of Major-General Treppoff, lately Chief of Police at Moscow, to be Governor-General of St. Petersburg. This personage is conveniently described this morning as "the best-hated man in Russia," which appreciation, in view of the fact that both the Grand Duke Vladimir and M. Poletaevsky are yet alive, is possibly an exaggeration. Anyhow, Treppoff's reputation is a bad one, and no sooner from the rather piquant details of his career at Moscow, have been a blunder as well as a brute, indeed utterly incompetent creature, who owes his advancement to the fact that he is the bastard son of an exalted personage. Into these capable hands is the capital of Russia delivered, and therewith, plenary powers for the administration, civil as well as military; in short (to quote the Imperial decree) "all local and civil authorities and educational institutions of all kinds are made subject to the Governor-General." That his power to use the military forces concentrated in the capital at his discretion—or indiscretion—is absolute goes, of course, without saying. To this man's keeping, as "incompetent as it is savage, are the unfortunate inhabitants of St. Petersburg given up. "We have washed our dirty linen," said a Government official, yesterday, to the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, "now it only remains to iron out the creases, and Treppoff will do that." One is not so sure that the "dirty lines" is clean yet, for there is that upon it which all the waters of Lethe will not obliterate, which "all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten." Nor can that amiable functionary justly boast that bureaucracy has obeyed the Napoleonic precept to "leave no single soul on 'famille' for this horrid work has been done in the sight of all the world, and all the world stands aghast at the spectacle. However, Treppoff comes to do the ironing of the still bloody cloths, and we shall see what the effect of the *coup de fer* of his heavy hand will be.

One of the most remarkable opals in existence is supposed to be a fossil fragment of the cinnabars, which once lived in Australia, reaching a length of 40 feet. The specimen lately brought to New York, weighs 1,150 cwt.

A simple method of nature-printing is supplied by the "physiotype" of an English inventor. Impressions are made on white paper of forms, leaves, feathers, sections of wood, or other objects, and these are made visible as clear and permanent pictures by the chemical action of a fine powder that is dusted over the paper. The designs may be transferred to lithographic stones or aluminum plates, for reproducing any number of copies.

One of the most remarkable opals in existence is supposed to be a fossil fragment of the cinnabars, which once lived in Australia, reaching a length of 40 feet. The specimen lately brought to New York, weighs 1,150 cwt.

Submerged bells, of which thirty are included in the new system for the St. Lawrence River and the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have been used for signaling up to distances of four to eight miles. These bells are situated about 25 feet under water, suspended either from lightships or from buoys near lighthouses, and large hammers are made by hydraulic power to give signals in foggy weather. Vessels require a simple receiver, one on each side of the hull below the water-line giving a means of determining the direction of the sound. One form of receiver consists of a water-filled cylinder closed by a diaphragm whose vibrations act upon microphones transmitter, and the latter reproduces the sounds in telephone in any part of the vessel. Each lighthouse and lightship having its own code of signals, the mariner learns his exact locality and is warned of dangerous places.

Ramie or Rhae fibre, to which attention is being given already in Japan, China and India, should prove an important product for America's possessions in the Far East. It is expected to find many uses if it can be produced at reasonable cost, as according to a recent statement by Thomas Barracough, it is the longest of all textile fibres, in the strongest fibre known, and resists atmospheric influences better than any other fibre. Its strength is nearly three times that of hemp, four times that of flax, more than seven times that of silk, and eight times that of cotton.

A remarkable therapeutic effect of metals is mystifying the Paris Academy of Medicine. Infinitesimal doses yield an influence declared by Albert Robin to be magical, suggesting the action of organic ferment, but not to be explained by theories hitherto known.

The novel fire-helmet under trial in Manchester, Eng., is equipped with incandescent electric lamps, has an air current directed upon eyes and nose to protect them from smoke, and has a telephone to keep the firemen in communication with those outside.

To determine the number of fish in the sea and how they locate their schools is an obviously problem not easy to settle. The study has been begun for the benefit of the fisheries in the Irish Sea. The first experiment are made to learn the extent and nature of the migrations of soles and plaice, and how great an effect fishing has in reducing the marine life over a given section of the sea. About 1,000 fishes mostly plaice and soles—are returned to the water after being marked with brass bands held by silver wire. Rewards are offered for the marked fishes that may be captured, particularly concerning location, etc., to be given—and the investigating commission expect to hear again from about 25 per cent of these specimens.

Addition and other mathematical processes are performed by labour-saving machines, and we are next to have mechanical reasoning. The logic machine of Prof. C. H. Rieber, of the University of California, is an improvement on that of Stanley Jevons, the English logician. In the "circle notation" of logicians, all propositions have separate symbols, and conclusions are produced by a combination of these symbols; and on pressing the keys of the new machine—something like an adding machine—a manipulation of circles and electric lights throws into relief all formulas that are possible answers to logical questions. The proper keys have no chance of error.

Man has been proven by M. Vaschile to be more sensitive than woman to a salt taste, and in less degree to a bitter taste while the two sexes are about equally sensitive to acid and sweet tastes. With a better developed olfactory sense, however, woman is better able to distinguish flavours.

The successful producer of rubies, by artificial means, Prof. Verneuil, has concluded that it is not possible to make artificial emeralds by any process of fusing the essential constituents, and we can expect this peerless gem only as supplied by nature.

SUN FAT CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

EMBROIDERIES, LACE, SILKS, PONCHOS,

GEAR LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS

BLANKETS, TRUNKS.

STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO.

Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlery,

Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-

makers &c. Fresh Water supplied to

Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.

Shipchandlers' Sailmakers, Provisioners

Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers

Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants

57, 58 & 59, Connaught Road, New

Praya Central.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

"A GREAT GULF FIXED."

While the news from Moscow and other cities of the Russian provinces grows more and more alarming, a silence which is certainly not that of consent prevails among the population of St. Petersburg. The people of the capital have lost their bolt, and have missed their mark—for this time of seeking there is nothing for them, just now, but sombre consequences in their defeat. Meanwhile brawdiness has not let the grass grow under its feet; it has made ha-ha to secure the permanent fruits—as it hopes and believes—of Sunday's success. This has been done by the appointment of Major-General Treppoff, lately Chief of Police at Moscow, to be Governor-General of St. Petersburg. This personage is conveniently described this morning as "the best-hated man in Russia," which appreciation, in view of the fact that both the Grand Duke Vladimir and M. Poletaevsky are yet alive, is possibly an exaggeration. Anyhow, Treppoff's reputation is a bad one, and no sooner from the rather piquant details of his career at Moscow, have been a blunder as well as a brute, indeed utterly incompetent creature, who owes his advancement to the fact that he is the bastard son of an exalted personage. Into these capable hands is the capital of Russia delivered, and therewith, plenary powers for the administration, civil as well as military; in short (to quote the Imperial decree) "all local and civil authorities and educational institutions of all kinds are made subject to the Governor-General." That his power to use the military forces concentrated in the capital at his discretion—or indiscretion—is absolute goes, of course, without saying. To this man's keeping, as "incompetent as it is savage, are the unfortunate inhabitants of St. Petersburg given up. "We have washed our dirty linen," said a Government official, yesterday, to the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, "now it only remains to iron out the creases, and Treppoff will do that." One is not so sure that the "dirty lines" is clean yet, for there is that upon it which all the waters of Lethe will not obliterate, which "all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten." Nor can that amiable functionary justly boast that bureaucracy has obeyed the Napoleonic precept to "leave no single soul on 'famille' for this horrid work has been done in the sight of all the world, and all the world stands aghast at the spectacle. However, Treppoff comes to do the ironing of the still bloody cloths, and we shall see what the effect of the *coup de fer* of his heavy hand will be.

Infantry will take over the duties of Brigadier Signalling Officer from the 3rd inst. vice Lieut. C. H. Mowbray, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

By Order
A. CHICHESTER, Major.

Chief Staff Officer.

ASLEEP IN THEIR SADDLES.

"In hand-to-hand conflict men shone, struggled, wrestled, thrashed, advanced, and withdrew. By duck the cannoneers and musketeers were almost useless, and, as darkness came down, the survivors fell asleep where they stood, riders in their saddles, horses in their tracks."

It was an infernal battle. Grappling and shrapnel flew like hell that October day, and history says the field was full of human victims. Yet on ground sodden with blood, and in an atmosphere reeking with the fumes of hell, men slept soundly. The reason is plain, do you say? Possibly, but hold the question until you read the letters which follow. They tell the stories of actual experience, not on the field of war, but of the actual battle of life, a struggle that with most people lasts, in one form or another, as long as they live. With some the fiercest struggle they have to make is for a livelihood; with others it is for the recovery or the preservation of health.

Mrs. Susan Holders was born in England some seventy-eight years ago, and came out to this colony 71 years ago. She has kept a grocery store at Van de Lour and Longmarket Streets, Cape Town, for 32 years, and is well known to many merchants and residents in Cape Town. In a letter dated August 16th, 1904, she says—"I am seventy-eight years of age, and am positive I owe the prolongation of my life to that excellent remedy, Mother Seigle's Syrup. Thirty years ago I fell into a low weakly state of health. I lost my appetite and, what was worse, I could not sleep at nights, and I became nervous and startled at the least noise or sound. I was also troubled with biliousness and my stomach could not retain anything I ate. My bowels acted irregularly and caused splitting headaches. Doctors did not appear to understand my case, and instead of becoming any better I grew worse."

"I was conversing with a friend one day about the good qualities of medicines, when I was told that Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup would cure me if I would give it a trial. I began to use it, and from that day I commenced to mend. All the very distressing symptoms left me, and I have been able to attend to business ever since my cure, which was seven years ago. My children all use Mother Seigle's Syrup for indigestion, and I recommend it to a number of my customers."

One of the most competent observers of events in St. Petersburg, the representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, points out, this morning, that the appointment of Treppoff marks a new and decisive departure on the part of the Imperial Government. Until yesterday it would have been possible to term official "justicier" with mory. "A large measure of social and political reform would have gone far to obliterate the horrible deeds of Sunday and Monday, and would, at any rate, have rendered possible a peaceful, if not a cordial, co-operation between the Tsar and his people for the welfare of all." But that was not to be: blood and iron is the only method that Russian bureaucracy knows, and so the last opportunity has been lost, and now "Russia is broken in twain, and no human force can weld the parts together." On the one side and on the other stand, not as the Tsar's petitioners, in their simplicity, had hoped, the bureaucracy and the people, with the Tsar as mediator and moderator, as the supreme Head, and Father of all his children; but—the Tsar and the bureaucracy with the people against them. That is how the situation created by the appointment of Treppoff must strike the popular mind, and in theory it is perfectly correct. Practically, however, that conception of the case is too complimentary to the Tsar. That view implies that the Tsar is still in fact what he is in name, a living force—the supreme force—in Russian affairs, that he is still master of his fate and of his people. The evidence, however, is all the other way. Whether, as the correspondent we have just quoted is informed, he is in excellent health and spirits, and has been heard "whistling a lively air," or whether, as others tell us, he is "seriously indisposed" and "in a state of terrible excitement," Nicholas II. has failed conspicuously, at a great crisis of his country's fate, to prove himself the man which every Monarch must be if he would not forfeit the respect and confidence of men. It has been argued that he showed his humanity by leaving his capital in order that he might not witness the sanguinary lesson which, in the plenitude of his wisdom, he deemed necessary for a misguided people. That is merely childish. If the Tsar really believed that bullets were the only pills efficacious against earthquakes, he ought to have been there to see how the dose was administered, and how it was taken. Nicholas II. has been likened to Louis XVI.; but the comparison is an insult to the Bourbon. Louis, whatever his faults, never shrank from meeting his people; even the flight to Varennes was dictated by policy, not by pusillanimity. And, when his hour was come, nothing to him became him better than the leaving of it, for he shamed his enemies that he could die a man, and the King of France could meet the King of Terror *de guiseuse a puissance*. Nicholas II. may yet have need of less personal courage than Louis XVI. in the dark path which lies before him; but he cannot honestly be said to have yet given the world much earnest of his courage, either political or personal. What his fate will be no man can tell; but it is, unhappily, certain that, by the appointment he sanctioned yesterday, he has abdicated his position as the supreme Lord and Leader, he has taken the side of the oppressors against the oppressed, he has left a chain of hatred between himself and his people. Henceforward, between him and them there is a great gulf fixed.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

The battle story, the facts of Mrs. Holders and Mr. de Clerk's suffering, and the moral of them are all obvious. The soldiers and the horses were tired, but healthy; so they slept in spite of their exhaustion. But these quiet people living at home could not sleep because their exhaustion was not natural; it was due to the disorder caused by their ailments. The same remedy that cured them has cured hundreds of thousands; it stands unrivalled, and is within the reach of all.

TO LET—From 1st March Next.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Kowloon with joint use of Tennis Court.

Apply to—"KOWLOON," Care of *Daily Press Office*.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

AI, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Codes used.

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MANAGEE, MITSUBISHI Co., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU and HANKOW.

AGENCIES: SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRAPP. HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES. MANILA: MACONRAT & CO. CHINKIANG: GEARING & CO. YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

TO LET.

FINE BUILDING SITES for Sale in Wanchai Road; also GODOWN To Let.

Apply to—"THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD." Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

OFFICES in "Hotel Mansions" facing New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel.

Apply to—"HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1905.

TO LET.

EYRIE, Unfruished. Newly repaired. Painted and Colourwashed.

No. 2 BELLIOS TERRACE, 1st Row.

No. 3, 3rd Row.

No. 18, 3rd Row.

BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Rowton, 4 rooms, low £1.

"KELLETT CREST" (Furnished), Peak, for 24 months from 15th April to 30th June, 1905.

2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Anteroom and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices.

Apply to—"LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.</p

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ALEXA, German str., 5,000. Sachs, 2nd March, Japan 25th Feb., General-Hamburg-Amerika Line.
ITADA, British str., 5,197. D. L. Neibon, R.N.E., 2nd March.—Rangoon 18th Feb., Rio for Japan.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KONISHIANG, German str., 1,292. C. Gorwitch, 2nd March.—Bogkok 22nd Feb., Rio and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
KWONGSUNG, British str., 2nd March,—from Canton.
MATILDA, Norwegian str., 2,230. Harold Turner, 2nd March.—Karatsu 25th Feb., Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaiho.
MEREDITH, British str., 2,915. G. S. McGregor, 2nd March,—Wuchow 26th February.—Admiralty.
PETRARCH, German str., 1,252. C. Ahrens, 2nd Mar., Saigon 25th Feb., Rio and Coal.—Staudt, Wieser & Co.
QUEEN CHRISTINA, British str., 2,803. Breaks, 2nd March,—Mororan 14th Feb., Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
2nd March.

HARBOUR, British str., for Swatow.
Kwongkang, British str., for Swatow.
Sikhs, British str., for Kuching.

DR. PAETURES.

2nd March.
CHOWFA, German str., for Bangkok.
DEWERT, British str., for Saigon.
FORUM, British str., for London.
HATIAN, British str., for Coast Ports.
KOWLOON, German str., for Shanghai.
KWAN-LI, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
MONTSERRAT, British str., for Shanghai.
PRINZER LUITPOLD, German str., for Shanghai.
PROVIDENCE, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
TUNGUS, Norwegian str., for Nagasaki.
YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

2nd March.
ANDRESEN DOCKS.—Shantung.
BROWNE DOCKS.—Empress of Japan, Sebra-
lene, Linen, Fours, Tarts, Box, H.M.S. Pake,
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Goudem.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, 3rd inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [555]

FOR NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Bucknall Line Steamship

"BARTOSE."

Captain Lee, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 3rd March, at NOON.
For Freight, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1905. [569]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Company's Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE."

Captain C. H. Burch, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 29th March.
This steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, THOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1905. [556]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.
THE Company's Steamship

"PUNDUA."

Captain R. F. Thomson, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 5th March, at DAY-LIGHT.
For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1905. [576]

FOR MARSEILLE, LONDON AND
ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Bucknall Line Steamship

"BARLONG."

Captain H. G. Roberts, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 6th March, at 4 P.M.
For Freight, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1905. [570]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE."

will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 6th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1905. [572]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE,
JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA.

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA NEW GUINEA.
THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND."

Captain D. Lenz, will be ready to load for the above places on MONDAY, the 6th March.
This Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers and is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NOEDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1905. [512]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island, Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

SECTION.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION VESSEL'S NAME FLAG & BIG BERTH CAPTAIN FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO TO BE DISPATCHED

LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	BENGAL	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Martin, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP,	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. H. Burch	SHEWAN, THOMES & CO.	About 20th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	STENTON	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES	On 14th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES	On 23rd inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	MACHAON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES	On 11th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	KAIROW	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES	On 25th April.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	BALALONG	Brit. str.	—	H. G. Roberts	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	REBBANI	Brit. str.	k.w.	GREGORY	MARSHALLS MARITIMES	On 7th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARESILLES, HAVER & HAMBURG	PRINCESS ALICE	Brit. str.	k.w.	BEHRING	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 18th inst.
BIEMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	SAMIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	E. Wettin	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 15th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & BREMEN HAMBURG	SEVIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	LUNING	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 9th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESSA	Brit. str.	k.w.	KUNISI	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 4th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SLAVONIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	BABE	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 18th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SGOVIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	MADEON	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 2nd May.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	PATROCLUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	SCHOENFELD	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES	On 15th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	ALGINUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES	On 20th April.
ODESSA	ANDALUSIA	Brit. str.	k.w.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRES	On 10th inst.
RICHMOND CASTLE	RICHMOND CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	FILLER	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	About 7th inst.
SCHULZELL	SCHULZELL	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO. LTD.	About 3rd April.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	NOVA	Brit. str.	k.w.	NICHOLAS	STANDARD OIL CO.	On 9th April.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ	NOVA	Brit. str.	2 m.	HABEL	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA (H.C.) & SEATTLES VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	OANFA	Brit. str.	1 m.		DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On 15th inst.
VICTORIA (H.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	PLATINUM	Brit. str.	—	P. G. Purington	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 16th inst.
SEATTLES, VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	MINNESOTA	Am. str.	—	J. H. Rinder	RICHMOND CASTLE	On 10th inst., at Daylight.
PORTLAND, OREGON	ARAGONIA	Brit. str.	—	SCHULZELL	PORTLAND & ASIA S. CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	ELIAS	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 14th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. LENZ	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	Quick despatch.
BRISBANE, STONEY & MELBOURNE, &c.	P. SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	—	H.G.H. Lewellyn, R.N.E.	ST. FILLANS	On 8th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	LEE	"LOWMEIER CASTLE"	On 21st April.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BAROZ	Brit. str.	—		RICHMOND CASTLE	On 16th April.
NEWCHAWANG	ICHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG	For Freight and further information, apply to
CHEFOO & NEWCHAWANG	HANYANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		DODWELL & CO. LTD.	DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—		Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.	[2830]
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Brit. str.	—		EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.	
SHANGHAI	NUBLA	Brit. str.	—		FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.	
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		(Calling at MANILA, PORT DALWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to	
AMOY, STRAITS & RANGOON	PUNDUA	Brit. str.	—		ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)	
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TAMSUI	Brit. str.	—		PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG	
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	FRITHJOF	Brit. str.	—		FOR THE STEAMSHIP	
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DEHOIMA	Brit. str.	—		"EASTERN."	
SWATOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.		Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 11th March, at Noon.	
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHINH	Brit. str.	—		This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.	
MANILA	ZAPETO	Brit. str.	—		The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.	
MANILA	TRONI	Brit. str.	—		A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.	
MANILA	TREMONT	Brit. str.	—		N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.	
CEBU & ILOIO	KAIPO	Brit. str.	—		For Freight or Passage, apply to	
BATAVIA, CHERIBON SAMARANG, &c.	TILATIAP	Dut. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMANGA	Brit. str.	—		Hongkong, 21st February, 1905.	[483]
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	—		NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.	

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:

S.S. "INKUM"	Captain E. S. Pearce

<tbl

**OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 5th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	On 10th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 13th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 18th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 21st March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KAISOW"	On 25th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 28th March.

HOMewardS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 14th March.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 15th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 28th March.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 11th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 20th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"KAISOW"	On 25th April.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, VIA PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	On 24th March.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905.

[9-10]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN	"CHIHLI"	On 4th March.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"HANYANG"	On 6th March.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 7th March.
NEWCHWANG	"ICHANG"	On 8th March.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"TAIWAN"	On 8th March.
POR DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 14th March.
CEBU and FLOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 16th March.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1905.

[11]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	BRIMARIES
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	MANILA	Noon, 6th March	Freight and Passage.
(Passing through the Inland Sea)	H. G. H. Lowell, R. M. R.	March	
LONDON, &c.	BENGAL	Noon, 11th March	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 11th March	Freight and Passage.
F. N. Tilled		March	
LONDON and ANTWERP	JAPAN	About 15th March	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSELLES	E. P. Martin, R. M. R.	March	

For further Particulars, apply to

A. BEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 27th February, 1905.

[1]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
PLEIADES	3,253	F. G. Purtington	Wednesday, March 15th
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	Thursday, April 13th
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Saturday, May 6th
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Monday, May 15th

* Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.

TRENTON

9,606 tons | T. W. Garlick | About 18th April.

LYRA

4,417 tons | G. V. Williams | About 3rd May.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1905.

[7]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 8th Mar.

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 3,882 Tons WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 19th April.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" ... 4,425 Tons WEDNESDAY, 26th April.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence £60. via New York £82.

Intermediate on Steamers, 1st Class Rail £40. " " 242.

and 1st Class Rail " " 242.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIPS passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the ATLANTIC OCEAN TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW "KWONGSANG" Fr. 3rd Mar. Noon.

+ SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG" Tues. 7th Mar. 3 P.M.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANDREE RICKMERS, German str., 1,020, H. Kohn, 28th Feb.—Bangkok 13th Feb., Rice and Wood.—Melchers & Co.

AEOLUS, British str., 1,822, D. W. Wistop, 24th Feb.—Singapore 18th Feb., Coal.—Dowell & Co.

B. BJORNSEN, Norwegian str., 790, Larsen, 1st March,—Tamsui 26th Feb., General—Osaka Shoso Kaihatsu.

BOURBON, French str., 997, Sisco, 27th Feb.—Saigon 23rd Feb., Rice—China.

CARL MESSZELL, German str., 934, G. Cornand, 18th Feb.—Chefoo 11th Feb., General—Fremantle, Hongkong.

CHIHLI, British str., 1,143, Hooker, 28th Feb.—from Cebu, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHITEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Stewart, 28th February—Shanghai 23rd Feb., General—China.

CATHERINE APOE, British str., 1,290, Stewart, 20th Feb.—Calcutta 4th Feb., Penang 11th and Singapore 14th, General—D. SASDON & CO. & Co.

CHIHLI, British str., 1,143, Hooker, 28th Feb.—from Cebu, General—Butterfield & Swire.

